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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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Feature of Issue: COTTON IN INDIA.

INDIA'S COTTON CROP DECREASED

The first production forecast of the 1925-26 crop for all India is 4,660,000 bales of 473 pounds equivalents, according to a cablegram to the United States Department of Agriculture from the Indian Department of Statistics. Last year the first forecast of production was 5,069,000 bales which figure was unrevised in the final estimate, and was the largest crop on record. For the past twelve years the first forecast of production averaged 89 per cent of the final.

The area of the coming crop is estimated at 26,305,000 acres as compared with an estimate of 24,707,000 acres made at the same time last year and with a final estimate of 26,461,000 acres.

Mill consumption reached the high figure of 2,440,000 bales for the year 1924-25 as compared with 2,035,000 bales in 1923-24, according to the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. That organization also estimates the number of spindles at 8,500,000 on July 31, 1925 compared with 4,744,700 on August 31, 1913. For the post-war period mill consumption shows a considerable excess over the pre-war period. See pages 955 and 958.

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES DECLINE FURTHER

With nearly 50 million pounds of butter afloat on December 23 from Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, the London market was quiet and prices further declined on all descriptions. In New York on December 23, 92 score butter at 49 cents was fifteen cents above Copenhagen; 11.5 cents above Danish in London and, on the average, 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents above New Zealand and Australian in London. No quotation had been received from Berlin at the time of publication of this report. The last report from the American Agricultural Commissioner in Berlin, however, showed a similar decline in the German butter market. Of the shipments afloat on December 23 those from New Zealand alone totalled 30,632,000 lbs., from Australia 14,560,000 lbs., and from Argentina 3,360,000 lbs. See page 979.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS

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OUTLOOK FOR THE 1926 CEREAL CROPS IN FOREIGN
COUNTRIES

Owing to the unusually wet fall in Canada less fall plowing has been done than was done at this time last year. The wet weather, however, has provided an abundance of subsoil moisture which should be favorable for next year's crop.

The condition of European winter grains is generally favorable. Increases in acreage are indicated in France, Italy and Bulgaria. The official crop report of Germany for December showed the condition of both wheat and rye to be above average. The condition of cereal crops in Russia on November 20 was also above average. The official Polish crop report gives the condition of wheat, rye, and barley as above average. Growth in Italy and Bulgaria is fairly good.

Private reports indicate a decrease in the Indian wheat acreage due to insufficient rainfall during the closing of the monsoon period. Dry weather was reported to have seriously interferred with seeding in the Punjab and United Provinces, two of the most important wheat regions of India. The first official estimate of the Indian wheat acreage will be released January 31.

The North African crop outlook is generally favorable and an increased area is indicated. Crops in Algeria have germinated satisfactorily and growth is well advanced. In Tunis, germination is regular and growth vigorous.

Russian Grain Crops

The losses from harvest rains in Russia were less than were anticipated, according to a recent statement of the Russian Information Bureau quoting information from the Central Statistical Department published in the Economic Life (Moscow) of December 3. A more detailed statement containing production estimates appears on page 975 of this issue.

Crop Conditions in Argentina

Rather warm weather with moderate rainfall in the grain sections of Argentina during the week ended December 21 is reported by the United States Weather Bureau. Aside from the heavy rains of recent weeks in northern Argentina, weather during the last three months has been seasonal. Temperatures, since the first of September have been just normal in the northern wheat regions and 1 degree below normal in the south. There has been an excess of 34 per cent in the rainfall of the northern sections and a deficiency of 17 per cent in the southern districts.

CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

CEREAL CROPS: Production 1924 and 1925

Crop and Country	1924	1925	Decrease	Increase
			from 1924	over 1924
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent	Per cent
Total, 36 countries.....	3,006,604	3,250,313	:	8.1
World total excl. Russia :	3,091,000	:	:	:
RYE	:	:	:	:
Total, 25 countries.....	712,796	971,577	:	36.3
World total excl. Russia :	728,000	:	:	:
BARLEY	:	:	:	:
Total, 33 countries.....	1,006,841	1,200,824	:	19.3
World total excl. Russia :	1,202,000	:	:	:
OATS	:	:	:	:
Total, 30 countries.....	3,501,916	3,766,446	:	7.6
World total excl. Russia :	3,702,000	:	:	:
CORN	:	:	:	:
Total, 14 countries.....	2,812,249	3,408,575	:	21.2
	:	:	:	:

SUGAR

H. A. Himely of Havana, Cuba places the 1925-26 Cuban sugar crop at 5,927,840 short tons (5,292,714 long tons) an increase of 3 per cent over his final figure for last year's production, according to a cabled report to a trade paper. The following estimates for the 1925-26 sugar crop of Cuba have been received to date. Figures for 1924-25 are given for comparison.

	1924-25		1925-26		
	:Prelim.		:Prelim.		
	Date	estimate	Date	estimate	
		Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	
Willet & Gray ..	Oct. 30	4,816,000	a/ 5,741,086	Nov. 12	5,770,000
Lamborn.....	Dec. 5	5,040,000		Dec. 4	5,824,000
Guma-Mejer.....	Dec. 9	5,291,680	5,741,086	Dec. 9	6,018,560
Himely.....	Dec. 8	5,174,379	5,734,872	Dec. 15	5,927,840
Cuban Sugar Club	Dec. 12	5,303,840	5,740,430	Dec.	5,699,360
Atkins Co., Ltd.	--	--	--	--	5,700,000
Cuban Sec. of Agriculture....	--	5,011,200	5,812,068	--	--

a/ Guma-Mejer's final figure

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

Mikusch has reduced his October estimate for the European beet sugar crop by 120,000 short tons. His latest estimate places the total beet sugar crop at 8,351,000 short tons, an increase of 5.8 per cent over his final estimate for last year of 7,896,000 short tons. The most important countries affected are Belgium, France, and Italy. Belgium's crop is estimated at 397,000 short tons as compared with his estimate of 441,000 short tons last year and the French crop is placed at 849,000 short tons as against 919,000 short tons produced in 1924. The greatest reduction is reported for Italy, this year's crop being estimated at 171,000 short tons as against 463,000 short tons last year, as reported by Mikusch.

SUGAR: Production of cane and beet sugar in countries reporting for 1925-26.

Country	1924-25	1925-26	Decrease	Increase
			from 1924-25	over 1924-25
<u>BEET SUGAR</u>				
	: Short tons	: Short tons	: Per cent	: Per cent
Total, 10 European countries previously reported	5,382,271	5,382,673		9.3
New estimate received:				
United States a/	1,172,000	962,000	17.9	
Switzerland	6,614	6,945		5.0
Total, 11 European countries and United States	6,560,885	6,351,618		4.4
Estimated world total beet sugar	8,894,194			
<u>CANE SUGAR</u>				
Total, 6 countries previously reported	2,074,040	2,158,988		4.1
New estimates received:				
United States b/	88,000	196,000		122.7
Cuba c/	5,734,872	5,927,840		3.4
Java	2,202,063	2,552,000		15.9
Argentina	274,127	419,976		53.2
Total, 10 countries	10,373,102	11,254,804		8.5
Estimated world total cane sugar	17,256,565			

Official sources and International Institute of Agriculture unless otherwise stated. a/ Refined sugar in terms of raw. b/ Louisiana only.

c/ H. A. Hineley's estimate.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

COTTON

Forecasts and estimates of the cotton crops received to date by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicate an increase this year compared with last. Preliminary estimates of lint cotton production received for all countries reporting to date including the United States indicate a total of 252,298,000 bales of 478 pounds net as compared with 23,220,000 bales for the same countries last year. The total world production for last year is estimated at 24,700,000 bales. Besides the United States, larger crops are expected in Egypt, Russia and Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. A much smaller crop is forecast for Mexico, and estimates by the Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association indicate a slight decrease below 1924-25 in that country but statistics for the coming crop in China have been delayed and are less reliable than those for last year.

Very favorable weather reports have been received from Egypt and Uganda. In Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, good progress is being made in developing the new irrigated areas and the coming crop is predicted to be over twice as large as that of last year. Picking began in the middle of November and a good yield per acre was expected.

COTTON: Production 1924-25 and 1925-26

Country			Decrease	Increase
	1924-25	1925-26	from 1924-25	over 1924-25
	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales	: Per cent	: Per cent
	: 478 pounds	: 478 pounds	:	:
United States	13,628	15,603	:	14.5
India	5,069	4,660	:	
Egypt	1,471	1,629	:	10.7
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	43	87	:	102.3
China ^{a/}	2,179	2,114	3.0	:
Russia	453	853	:	88.3
Chosen	121	137	:	13.2
Mexico:			:	
Lower California	73	75	:	2.7
Laguna	180	137	24.5	:
Bulgaria	3	3	:	
Total above regions	23,220	25,298	:	8.9
Estimated world total ...	24,700	:	:	

Compiled from official sources and the International Institute of Agriculture except as otherwise stated.

^{a/} Estimate by Chinese Cotton Millowners' Association.

FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS, CONT'D.

OTHER FIBERS

Production of hemp fiber in Poland is placed at 59,524,000 lbs. compared with a previous estimate of 61,730,000 lbs. and 49,190,000 lbs. for last year, according to a radiogram from the International Institute of Agriculture.

Flax fiber is estimated at 134,481,000 lbs. compared with a previous estimate of 118,390,000 lbs. and 96,220,000 lbs. last year

OILSEEDS

A revised estimate of the Polish flaxseed crop places production at 2,441,000 bushels instead of 2,307,000 bushels previously reported. Last year production was finally estimated at 2,240,000 bushels. The hempseed crop of Poland is estimated at 1,503,000 bushels against 1,163,000 bushels produced in 1924.

The Ministry of Agriculture of Czechoslovakia is about to undertake the promotion and protection of the Czechoslovakian hop industry according to Consul General C. S. Winans at Prague. Articles printed in 17 languages devoted to the history of hop growing in Czechoslovakia and the cultivation, packing and marketing of hops will be issued in pamphlet form and also published in the brewers' journals.

FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

GOOD OUTLOOK FOR AMERICAN APPLES IN UNITED KINGDOM: Present indications are that the British markets will continue to show a steady demand during the next few months for good quality American apples. According to Edwin Smith, fruit specialist in Europe for the Department of Agriculture, there is considerable uncertainty as to the probable course of Continental demand, particularly in Germany.

THE CHRISTMAS FRUIT MARKET IN EUROPE: The Christmas demand for apples in both the British and the Hamburg market was rather slow, according to the cable of December 21 from Edwin Smith the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. This is particularly true of boxed fruit at Hamburg. Spitzerburgs during the past week, however, ranged about 50 cents a box above the Liverpool auction level of December 16 where they brought from \$2.06 to \$2.91 a box. The first South African consignments of peaches and plums for the 1935-36 season arrived in London on December 16. Prices of oranges in London are now very low ranging from \$2.67 to \$3.40 per half case.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L N E W S

Cattle and Beef

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS DECREASED: Argentine exports of frozen and chilled beef from Jan to Oct. of 1925 amounted to about 989,000,000 pounds as compared with about 1,396,000,000 pounds shipped during the corresponding months of last year. Frozen beef exports in the first ten months of this year decreased 180,000,000 pounds while chilled beef exports were only 30,000,000 less as compared with the shipments during the same period of 1924. Exports of frozen mutton and lamb on the other hand have been more than maintained. Shipments of mutton and lard increased about 16,000,000 pounds and 7,000,000 pounds respectively over the exports during the same months of last year.

LONDON HAS SMALLER BEEF AND MUTTON SUPPLIES: Supplies of beef and mutton at London Central Markets for the first eleven months of 1925 were smaller than for the same period of 1924. Receipts from Argentina and Uruguay decreased 7 per cent while those from Australia and New Zealand were almost double those for the same period of 1924. Home produced beef decreased 22 per cent. Mutton and lamb from New Zealand, the largest contributor, decreased 14 per cent. Pork supplies to this market increased slightly, the principal increase being from the Netherlands. See detailed table on page

Sheep and Wool

RUSSIA'S INCREASED WOOL CONSUMPTION: During the fiscal year 1925-26 the consumption of raw wool will be considerably increased states the Russian Review of December 15. Apart from purchases abroad, most of the raw wool for the industry is bought within the Soviet Union by the Joint Stock Company "Sherst" (wool), only a part being procured by the woolen goods trusts through their own organizations. During the fiscal year 1924-25 the Soviet woolen industry consumed the following quantities of wool, the figures for 1923-24 are given in parentheses. Coarse wool, 13,800 short tons (12,848); medium fine wool 2,300 short tons (5,042); merino wool 5,800 (4,960). In 1924-25 there were also used 3,900 short tons of artificial wool and over 110,000 short tons of cotton. Most of the factory equipment is badly worn, and will be replaced during 1925-26. The Daily Telegraph of November 30, London, reports that the All Union Textile Syndicate is buying more and more wool for use in Russian mills, some big weights having been purchased during October and November in France and Germany.

URUGUAY AN WOOL MOVES SLOWLY: The new clip is coming to market very slowly compared with last year when buyers were going out to the camps and buying the clip of various prominent ranchers on the shearing floor, reports Consul Smith from Montevideo. Up to November 19, only 16,345,000 pounds of the total clip of 110,000,000 pounds had arrived at Montevideo. Growers are complaining that the railroads are not giving proper attention to the movement of their product.

SUMMARY OF LEADING ARTICLE

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COTTON IN INDIA SHOWS UPWARD TREND

Since 1919-20 production of cotton in India has shown a steady upward trend, the crop for last year being the largest on record. The average for the past five years, however, was less than the crop in 1913-14, and much less than in 1919-20. During the past ten years, according to official estimates, the increase in quality has been at a much more rapid rate than the increase in quantity. Long staple cotton has shown a much greater increase than short staple.

INDIA: Official estimates, by provinces, of the cotton crop, 1923-24 and 1924-25

Province	1923-24	1924-25
	Final	Preliminary
	: 1,000 bales of : 478 pounds	: 1,000 bales of : 478 pounds
Bombay a/.....	1,014	1,287
Central Provinces and Berar.....	854	879
Madras b/.....	405	463
Punjab b/.....	527	747
United Provinces b/.....	178	230
Burma.....	38	58
Bihar and Orissa.....	13	12
Bengal.....	18	20
Ajmer-Merwara.....	11	13
Assam.....	12	13
N. W. Frontier Province.....	4	7
Delhi.....	1	1
Hyderabad.....	903	752
Central India.....	154	219
Baroda.....	64	143
Gwalior.....	50	121
Rajputana.....	61	74
Mysore.....	13	30
Total.....	4,320	5,069

Compiled from - Indian Trade Journal, April 23, 1925, page 97.

a/ Including Sind and Indian States.

b/ Including Indian states.

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THE GERMAN TEXTILE SITUATION

Throughout the several branches of the German cotton spinning industry, a noticeable improvement is apparent, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner Schoenfeld at Berlin. In some sections there has even been noticed a shortage of labor. Exception is to be noted for those mills that spin a fine grade of yarn. In these, orders are still lacking. The improvement in the German textile industry has been brought about, to a considerable extent, by the increase in demand for coarser grades of cotton cloth. By reason of economic necessity there has been a marked increase in that class of consumer that is forced to buy the cheaper kinds of cotton cloth, and a decrease in that class which buys the finer qualities of cloths.

During the past few weeks, the German textile manufacturers have made sales to Russia aggregating more than a million dollars. The sales were made on a six months' credit basis at 9 per cent per annum. In many cases the prices of the finished goods sold to the Russians were lower than those obtaining in Germany. At the same time that German textile manufacturers were selling to Russia, a number of German finished goods buyers purchased more than a million dollars worth of cloths from Lancashire, England. These purchases were made even though there are high German tariffs on cotton yarns and cloths.

An examination of the value of German textile industry stock transactions on the several German stock exchanges indicates that there has been a fairly steady decline of values of textile industry securities since January of this year. Taking January 1925 as a 100, the index of textile industry stock values on November 1, stood at about 90. Profits in the textile industries are so small - (due to the high operating costs, particularly the fixed costs) - that dividends are either meagre or have been repeatedly passed.

In a number of textile mill areas in Germany there have been sporadic demands on the part of the workers for wage increases. In several cases these demands have been arbitrated on the basis of continuing existing wage agreements until the middle of next year. In most cases the number of working hours remained unchanged - namely 48 - 54 hours a week.

The textile industry in the Lodz area of Poland is going through a serious crisis. Likewise in the Bialystocker textile area only about a dozen of the 175 mills are operating normally, the balance of the mills are either working part-time or have closed down completely. In several sources, it is felt that the depression in the Polish textile industry will continue some time longer. During the fiscal year 1925 and 1926 Russia has increased its textile industry by six spinning and three weaving mills.

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JAPANESE COTTON REQUIREMENTS

Stocks of American cotton in Japan on October 13 together with the amounts that were still to be delivered under contract were considered to be sufficient to supply the needs of the Japanese mills for American cotton to the end of the season, says Consul J. W. Ballantine at Tokyo under date of November 12. Stocks of Indian cotton, however, had still to be supplemented by very heavy imports to meet the requirements of manufacturers who use that cotton. Total stocks on October 13 amounted to 860,000 running bales, most of which was American, as compared with 430,000 bales on the corresponding date in 1924. Some 450,000 bales of American and 190,000 bales of Indian still remained to be delivered under existing contracts.

The stocks of Indian cotton on hand on October 13 were believed to be from 400,000 to 500,000 bales below what was needed to meet requirements for the balance of the season. The most important product of the Japanese cotton mills is No. 20 cotton yarn in which Indian cotton is used exclusively. Very few contracts had been placed up to the end of October for needed supplies due to the fact that the price of Indian cotton at that time was higher than usual so that dealers delayed making contracts in anticipation of lower prices.

The manufacture of yarn has been much heavier in Japan this year than last which largely accounts for the fact that imports of raw cotton during the first ten months of 1925 reached the value of approximately \$338,000,000 as compared with \$205,000,000 for the imports during the corresponding period of 1924. There has been an unusually heavy demand for Japanese yarns this year on the part of India and southeast Asia.

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MARKET FOR AMERICAN COTTON IN PORTUGAL

The Republic of Portugal has turned the corner after a period of economic depression covering several years, in the opinion of Commercial Attaché Cunningham of Madrid, Spain. Market conditions are not yet as good as before the war, but there are many indications of improvement over recent years, such as increased railway earnings, larger agricultural production and stabilization of exchange. Portugal is rich in agricultural and mineral resources and has a vast colonial empire with resources which have scarcely been touched.

Cotton ranks first among the agricultural imports into Portugal from the United States. In the five years 1909-1913 imports of raw cotton from all sources averaged 74,762 bales of 500 lbs. gross. Since the war they have been much smaller amounting in 1924 to 57,549 bales. Exports of cotton from the United States to Portugal in that year were 23,600 bales and 31,000 bales in 1923. In 1916 there were 425 textile factories in operation in Portugal, employing 60,000 men. At present about 45,000 men are employed of which 25,000 are in the cotton textile factories. There is a good domestic market for cotton goods and a relatively important export trade.

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COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA

COTTON: India - acreage, production and net exports plus consumption

Year a/	Acreage 1,000 acres	Production estimate 1,000 bales 478 pounds	Net exports and consumption b/ 1,000 bales 478 pounds	
1897-98.....	13,683	2,069		2,459
1898-99.....	14,603	2,523		2,852
1899-1900.....	11,885	912		1,762
1900-01.....	14,231	2,471		2,622
1901-02.....	14,506	2,297		2,984
1902-03.....	16,581	2,818		3,389
1903-04.....	18,025	2,645		3,171
1904-05.....	19,918	3,172		3,300
1905-06.....	21,072	2,859		3,488
1906-07.....	22,484	4,129		4,062
1907-08.....	21,630	2,613		3,165
1908-09.....	19,999	3,090		3,515
1909-10.....	20,445	3,998		4,124
1910-11.....	22,596	3,254		3,601
1911-12.....	21,615	2,730		3,285
1912-13.....	22,028	3,702		3,751
1913-14.....	25,023	4,239		4,948
1914-15.....	24,595	4,259		4,091
1915-16.....	17,773	3,128		4,275
1916-17.....	21,771	3,759		4,171
1917-18.....	25,537	3,393		3,765
1918-19.....	21,037	3,323		3,340
1919-20.....	23,335	4,853		4,471
1920-21.....	21,339	3,013		4,135
1921-22.....	18,451	3,753		4,997
1922-23.....	21,804	4,247		4,619
1923-24.....	23,626	4,320		4,376
1924-25.....	26,461	5,069		

a/ Crop year ending June 30.

b/ For the years up to 1910-11 the exports as well as the mill consumption are for the year ending September 30. From 1911-12 they are for the year ending June 30. The exports as well as mill consumption are for the year ending August beginning 1913-14. The mill consumption is estimated from 1916-17 on the basis of returns furnished by mills to the Bombay Millowners' Associations, prior to 1916-17 the estimates were based on returns of yarn produced by mills.

Compiled from - Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Cotton in India shows much improvement

The Indian Government Departments of Agriculture, both central and local, as well as the unofficial cotton associations, are making a determined effort to improve the varieties of Indian cotton. Increase in staple along with better grade is of more concern to India than increase in yield. Until a few years ago medium-staple cotton production was almost entirely limited to Madras, the Gujarat and southern divisions of Bombay, Hyderabad State, and a small portion of the Central Provinces, where the longer growing season enabled the longer-stapled types of indigenous cottons to be grown successfully, according to Consul Fox at Calcutta, quoting from an article in "Capital". The article further states that "an attempt to grow American cottons in India was largely a failure except in the Dharwar tract in Bombay, where a type of upland American, now known as Dharwar-American (or saw-ginned Dharwar), was permanently established. With the aid of irrigation, however, the growing of an acclimatized American cotton on a large scale has recently been extremely successful."

Classified according to its spinning value India cotton may be classified into short and medium staple, states G. L. Kottur in the "Agricultural Journal of India." Increased production of medium staple may be affected by:

- (1) Proper sowing methods.
- (2) Improvement in methods of cultivation.
- (3) Raising the ginning percentage.
- (4) Selection and crossing.

Native India cottons possess a staple up to one inch in length. For improvement in staple beyond one inch foreign cotton must be grown. By crossing a strain of Dharwar-American cotton with Sea Island, continues the writer, it is possible to produce in the first generation the same quantity of lint as Dharwar-American, but of Sea-Island quality.

The table below quoted in Manchester "Cotton" from the Indian High Commissioner in London shows the rapid increase that has taken place in the growing of improved varieties in recent years.

INDIA: Cotton acreage under improved varieties

Area	1920-21	1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
United Provinces	200,000	83,275	125,120	31,346
Punjab.....	513,791	409,282	489,780	667,954
Bombay	20,648	372,500	715,543	833,979
Madras	68,500	104,041	151,746	263,525
Central Provinces	363,370	248,837	281,224	545,640
Burma.....	498	847	6,000	6,348
Total	1,166,807	1,218,782	1,769,413	2,348,882

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

The table below, published by the Empire Cotton Growing Review in July 1925, indicates a much higher rate of increase in production of the longer stapled varieties from 1915 to 1925 than in the short staples.

COTTON: Progress of the Indian crop, 1915-1925

By varieties and length of staple
(Balés of 400 pounds)

Varieties	Average	Estimated	Increase
	during the	crop	
	three years	during	
	1915-18	1924-25	
	: 1,000 bales	: 1,000 bales	: Per cent
SHORT STAPLE (under 7/8 inch):			
Oomras (excluding Hyderabad Gaorani) :	1,631	1,970	--
Dholleras	472	606	--
Broach (part)	93	97	--
Bengals	a/ 687	1,042	--
Comillas, Burmahs, etc.	79	112	--
Coconadas	37	54	--
Total short staple	2,999	3,881	29.4
LONG STAPLE (7/8 inch and over):			
Oomras-Hyderabad Gaorani (Bani)	168	450	--
Broach (part) b/ Surat-Navsari, mostly:			
1,027 A.L.F. (staple 1 inch)	--	122	--
Broach, others	190	114	--
Kumpta-Dharwar b/ Gadag No. 1 (staple 1 inch)	--	15	--
Kumpta-Dharwar b/ Dharwar No. 1 (Staple 7/8 inch)	--	20	--
Kumpta-Dharwar, other Kumpta and Dharwar-American	282	308	--
Westerns and Northerns-Sircar No. 14 (staple 15/16 to 1 inch)	--	3	--
Western, Sircar No. 25 (staple 7/8 inch)	--	6	--
Westerns, other Westerns and Northerns:	193	345	--
Tinnevelliies including Karunganni-Karunganni (staple 7/8 inch)	40	60	--
Tinnevelliies, other Tinnevelliies	66	97	--
Salens and Cambodia - Irrigated Cambodia (staple 1 to 1-1/8 inch)	c/ 101	139	--
Salens, other Salens and Cambodia	c/ 73	69	--
Punjab and Sind Americans (staple 15/16 to 1-1/8 inch)	43	359	--
Total long staple	1,161	2,107	81.5
Grand total	4,160	5,988	43.9

"** This table, which we owe to the courtesy of Mr. B. C. Burt, Secretary Indian Central Cotton Committee, gives an indication of the way in which the cultivation in India of the longer stapled cottons is increasing, as compared with that of the shorter. The percentage increase is much greater. - ED."

a/ Average for five years ending 1914-15. b/ Staple greatly improved as a result of the Cotton Transport Act, and now far more uniform. c/ Average for 1916-18. Revised figures reported by D. A. Madras.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Measuring the effect of rainfall and temperature
on the yield of cotton in India.

It is well known that the monsoon is an important factor affecting the yield of crops in India, but little has been done to measure in precise terms the effect of rainfall and temperature on yield.

Some important factors which may affect the yield per acre of cotton are: (1) rainfall and temperature; (2) the character and preparation of the soil; (3) the use of machinery and labor; (4) humidity; (5) condition and quality of the seed; (6) pests and (7), diseases. Of those factors the one which has the most striking influence is rainfall, the yield depending not only on the amount of rainfall, but also its intensity and distribution. The effect of temperature and rainfall is a joint effect; e.g., an excessive rainfall may be helpful in a warm period and harmful with low temperature. In other words, yield per acre is a function of rainfall and temperature, taken jointly.

The precipitation in India is extremely variable from district to district the normal being very heavy in some parts and very light in others. Fig. 1, page 963, shows graphically the wide dispersion of rainfall in the principal cotton-growing areas of India. Accordingly, this analysis has been confined to the principal cotton-growing province, Bombay Presidency (including native states, but excluding all of Sind, which is largely irrigated). The following table shows the importance of Bombay Presidency as a cotton-growing district.

INDIA: Principal Cotton-growing Provinces,
(Yield in thousands of bales, 478 lbs.) a/

	: Av. 1905-06 to		:		:		
	1907-08		1923-24		1924-25		
	: Production	: Per cent	: Production	: Per cent	: Production	: Per cent	
	: of total		: of total		: of total		: of total
Bombay b/	1,115	35.8	943	22.2	1,287	25.7	
Central Province &	:	:	:	:	:	:	
Berar	639	20.4	853	20.1	879	17.5	
Hyderabad	289	9.3	903	21.3	752	15.0	
Punjab.....	252	8.1	525	12.4	747	14.9	
All other.....	821	26.4	1,021	24.0	1,346	26.9	
Total.....	3,116	100.0	4,245	100.0	5,011	100.0	

a/ Official source. b/ Includes native states.

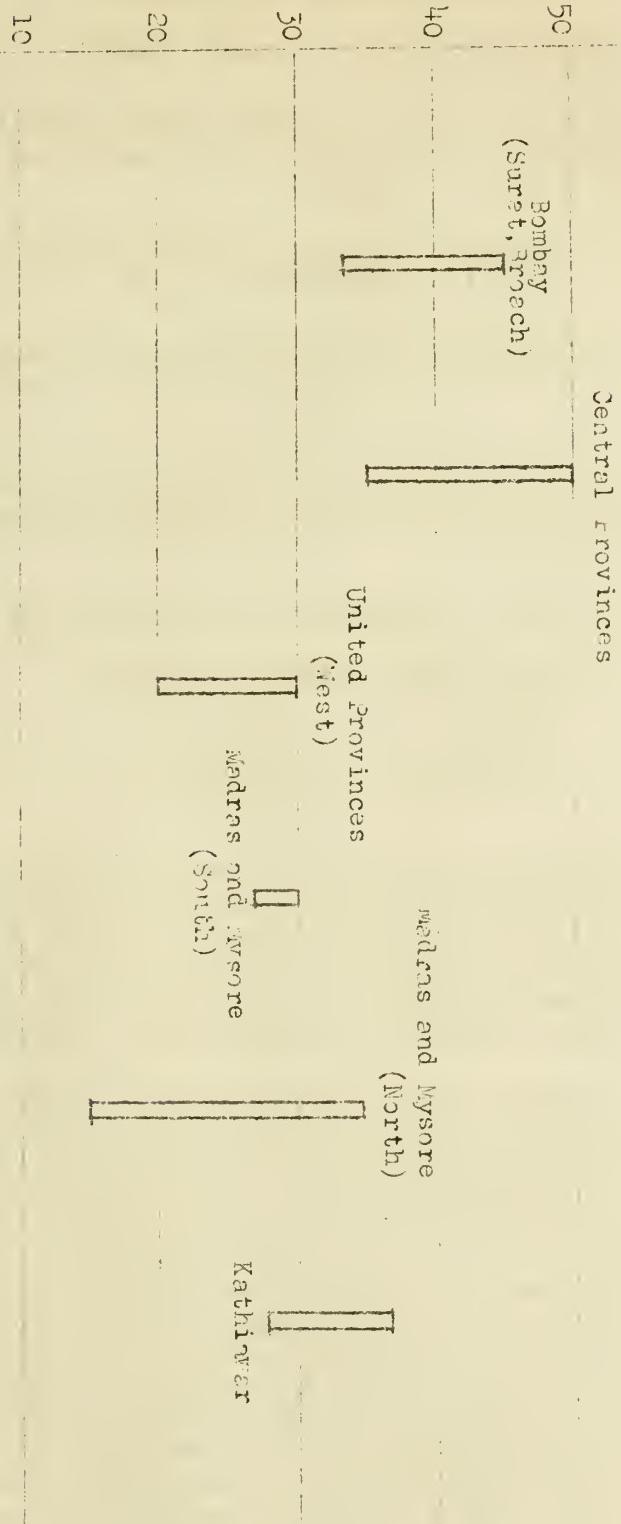
There are four principal cotton-growing regions of Bombay, which, according to the Indian Cotton Committee, are as follows:

- (1) The greater part of North Gujarat, Ahmedabad and Kathiawar and the adjoining parts of Baroda, producing cotton known by the trade as "DHOLLERAS".

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Fig. 1 - INDIA:
Average
annual
rainfall
inches

Dispersion of rainfall in certain principal cotton-growing regions



Bars represent range between the means of high and low rainfall for each district.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

(2) The Broach District, comprising Broach, Surat, and adjacent parts of Baroda, especially the district of Navsari, and Southern Gujarat, producing the cotton known as "BROACH".

(3) Nasik, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, and the Northern part of Bijapur, also part of Deccan, producing "KHANDESH" variety.

(4) Dharwar, Belgaum, and the greater part of Bijapur including the region known as the Karnatak, producing what is known as "KUMPTA-DHARWAR" cotton.

The Konkan region along the coast, where the rainfall is especially plentiful, produces very little cotton. Irrigated cotton of Sind, is excluded, as mentioned above.

The yield in Bombay by regions for 1923-24 was as follows:

(478-lb. bales. Official source)

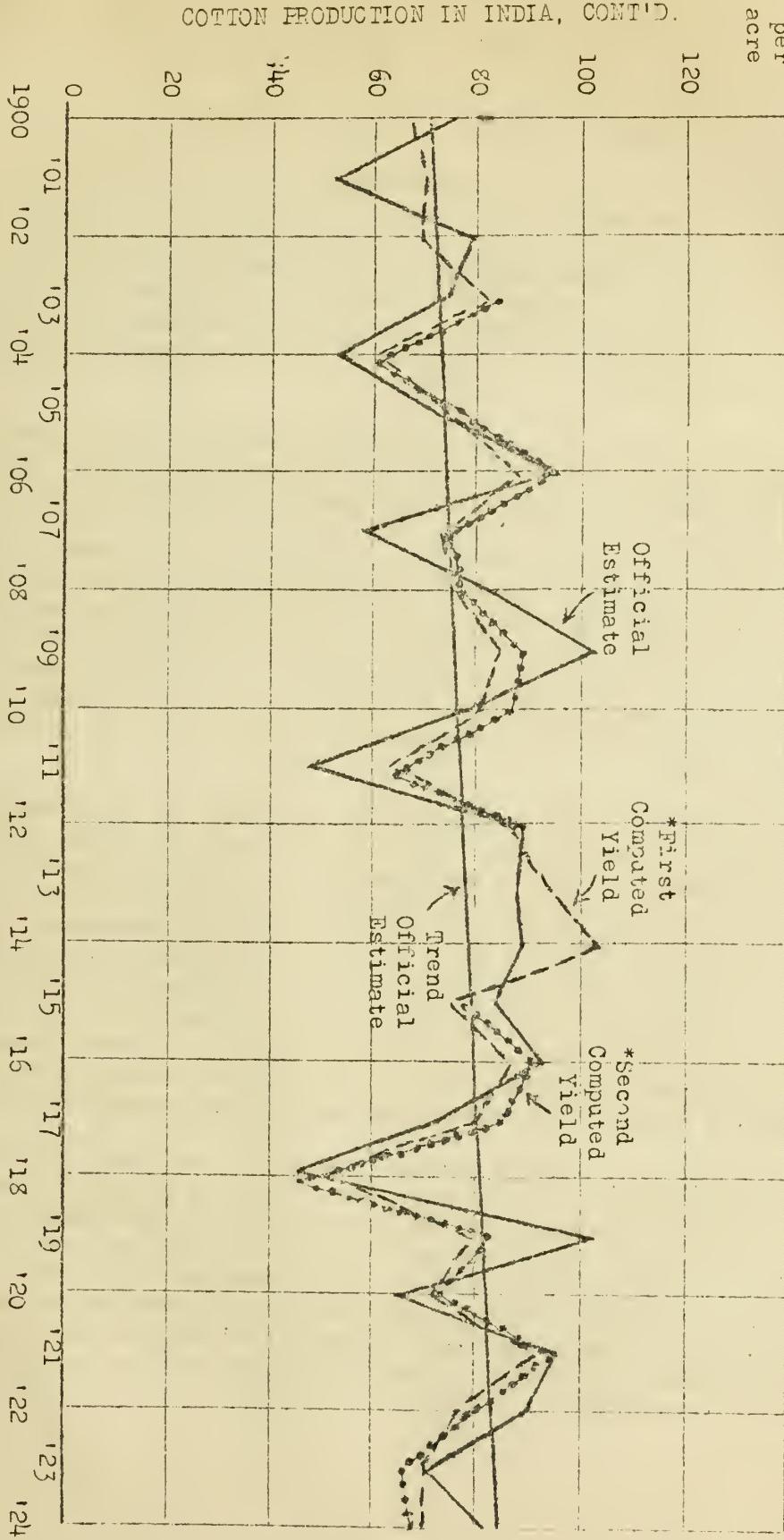
Gujarat	644,992
Deccan	244,871
Karnatak	310,599
	1,200,462

Most of Bombay is affected by the southwest monsoon, although the northeast monsoon touches the Karnatak districts. The southwest monsoon usually sets in about the first week of June and lasts until October. In North Gujarat and in Kandesh cotton is sown in June. In South Gujarat cotton is sown between June and September. In Karnatak sowing does not commence until the latter part of August and extends until September.

The yield per acre as used in this study is taken from the official agricultural statistics of the Bombay Presidency. Data on rainfall and temperature were taken from the Indian Weather Review published by the weather bureau of India. A detailed analysis was made for the Bombay Presidency and for Gujarat District. Fig. 2, page 965, shows that there has been a steady upward trend in yield per acre since 1900. This trend is probably due to the introduction of better varieties of seed and improved methods of cultivation. The straight line showing the upward trend may therefore be taken as a "normal" yield, and the influence of this annual increase was eliminated by taking the actual yield as per cent of normal. The yield thus adjusted was compared with monthly temperature and monthly rainfall from June to September inclusive, and it was found that the factors showing an appreciable effect were June and July rainfall, which accounted for over 50 per cent of the fluctuations in yield. Fig. 2 also shows the official estimates compared with computed yields based on the relationship between June and July rainfall and the official estimates. Comparing the first computed yield with the actual as estimated by the Indian Government, it is noted that the fluctuations usually swing together, although

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, COMT'D.

Fig. 2 - INDIA:
 Yield
 Pounds
 per
 acre
 Cotton yield per acre in Bombay
 1900 - 1924 (Year beginning July 1)



*Based on relationship between official estimates and June and July rainfall.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

the computed value is generally a margin less than the original value. The line showing the second computed yield was found in the same manner as the first, but omitting four years where the dissimilarity between the official and the first computed values were greatest. These new computed values came closer to the original. A method of extending the fluctuations of computed values to bring them more in line with the original estimate has been devised by Mr. Donald Bruce and is explained in the mathematical note following this statement.

It is to be expected that as rainfall increases, yield would increase up to the point where the plant had an optimum rainfall, beyond which further rain would be detrimental. However, data used for Bombay did not show that rainfall had reached a maximum effect on yield. A longer period of years would doubtless have borne out practical experience as to harmful effects of excessive rainfall. July rainfall had more influence than June rainfall, but a given change in rainfall for each of those months resulted in the same change in yield. It is interesting to note that the most important factors occur early in the season, and therefore a prediction based on those factors can be made some time before the crop is picked. Further analysis based on more accurate data is necessary, however, before any accurate forecast can be made.

The failure to account for much more than half of the fluctuations may be due in part to error in the original estimates of yield and acreage. The official estimates for India are generally too low, as shown by the fact that net exports and consumption are greater than the official figure for total outturn, after accounting for the difference in carryover. It is also doubtful whether year-to-year changes in official estimates represent the actual fluctuations in the crop. Since the total figure for India, as compiled from the provinces, is inaccurate, it is likely that statistics for the Bombay Presidency and native states contain the same or even greater errors than reflected in the total for all India. A further discussion of the inaccuracy of Indian crop statistics may be found elsewhere in this issue.

Taking Gujarat, a part of Bombay, the same result was obtained, i.e., about half of the fluctuations in yield were found to be due to the changes in weather conditions. Gujarat is the most important cotton-growing region of Bombay. The important factors influencing yield for the smaller region, however, were found to be July rainfall and September temperature. This analysis also showed that an optimum rainfall was reached beyond which additional rainfall caused a decrease in yield. No upward trend in yield occurred as in Bombay, but yields appeared to move in a cycle with a period of about four years.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Note of Statistical Method in Measuring Relations of Rainfall and Yields.

As of interest to statisticians the following is a discussion of the methods used:

For Bombay the equation of the trend in yield is

Trend = $77.52 + .58 X$, X = distance in years from origin (1912)

The estimating regression equation is

$X_1 = 4.369 X_2 + 4.573 X_3 + 39.59$, in which

X_1 = yield per acre as per cent of trend.

X_2 = June rainfall, total inches.

X_3 = July rainfall, total inches.

The coefficient of multiple correlation $R = .71 \pm .06$

Leaving out 1901, 1902, 1913 and 1914 raised the coefficient to .80

Although there is little difference between the regression coefficients, net correlation coefficients showed that July rainfall was more important than June rainfall, being .61 for the former and .51 for the latter. No adjustment was made for curvilinear relationship as the period chosen (1900-1924) showed a linear relationship. Other weather factors for June to September were tested graphically by "scatter" diagrams, but no relationship was found.

In the multiple correlation above it is assumed that yield is a linear function of June and July rainfall, or

$Y = f(R_1) + f(R_2) + K$ in which

Y = yield

R_1 = June rainfall in inches.

R_2 = July rainfall in inches.

K = A constant

If Y is a function of the computed yield Y' ; then $Y = f(Y')$ or

$Y = f(f(R_1) + f(R_2) + K)$.

Plotting Y against Y' , the computed values, and fitting a curve as the relationship is non-linear, gives new residuals from the curve which are then correlated with the original dependent variable. This method, after eliminating the trend in the new residuals, gave a correlation of .80, or the same coefficient as was obtained by leaving out the four abnormal years.*

For Gujarat the multiple correlation coefficient was the same as for Bombay, .71, after adjusting for the curvilinear relationship of July rainfall.

* From an unpublished manuscript "On Possible Modifications in the Ezekiel Method of Handling Curvilinear Multiple Correlation" by Donald Bruce, U. S. Forest Service, Library of the Department of Agriculture, Washington.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Irrigation

The progress of irrigation projects in India is of particular interest because it is in the irrigated areas that the improved longer staple varieties of cotton can be most successfully grown. Although every province has plans for irrigation improvement, there are four great schemes in process of construction, namely, the Sukkur scheme in Sind, the Sutlej scheme in Punjab, the Sarda scheme in the United Provinces, and the Metur-Cauvery project in Madras.

In the Bombay presidency the Sukkur project, when completed, will irrigate six million acres. The Nira valley irrigation project was finished at the end of 1924 and serves 100,000 acres. In Sind irrigation will make it possible to obtain a supply of water in March and April, enabling the much more valuable American and Egyptian cotton to be grown.

The Sutlej Valley project in the Punjab is expected to be completed within three years and should bring 2-1/2 million acres into cultivation. The Upper Chenab Canal, up to the present, has irrigated 1-3/4 million acres.

In the United Provinces the Sarda Canal will take another three years to complete and will irrigate 1-3/4 million acres.

The Metur-Cauvery project in Madras, inaugurated last August, is one of the largest projects of the kind ever undertaken, and will require ten years to complete. The works will improve the existing fluctuating water supplies to the present delta irrigation of over a million acres and will extend irrigation to 300,000 acres at present unprotected.

In Hyderabad State of Nizamia the Saugor irrigation project started in October 1923, will take six years to complete, and will bring 275,000 acres under cultivation.

The Tandula Canal has been completed in the Central Provinces, and serves 155,000 acres; also the Wainganga Canal, serving 64,200 acres. The Maniari project, with two others still under investigation, will bring 300,000 acres under cultivation.

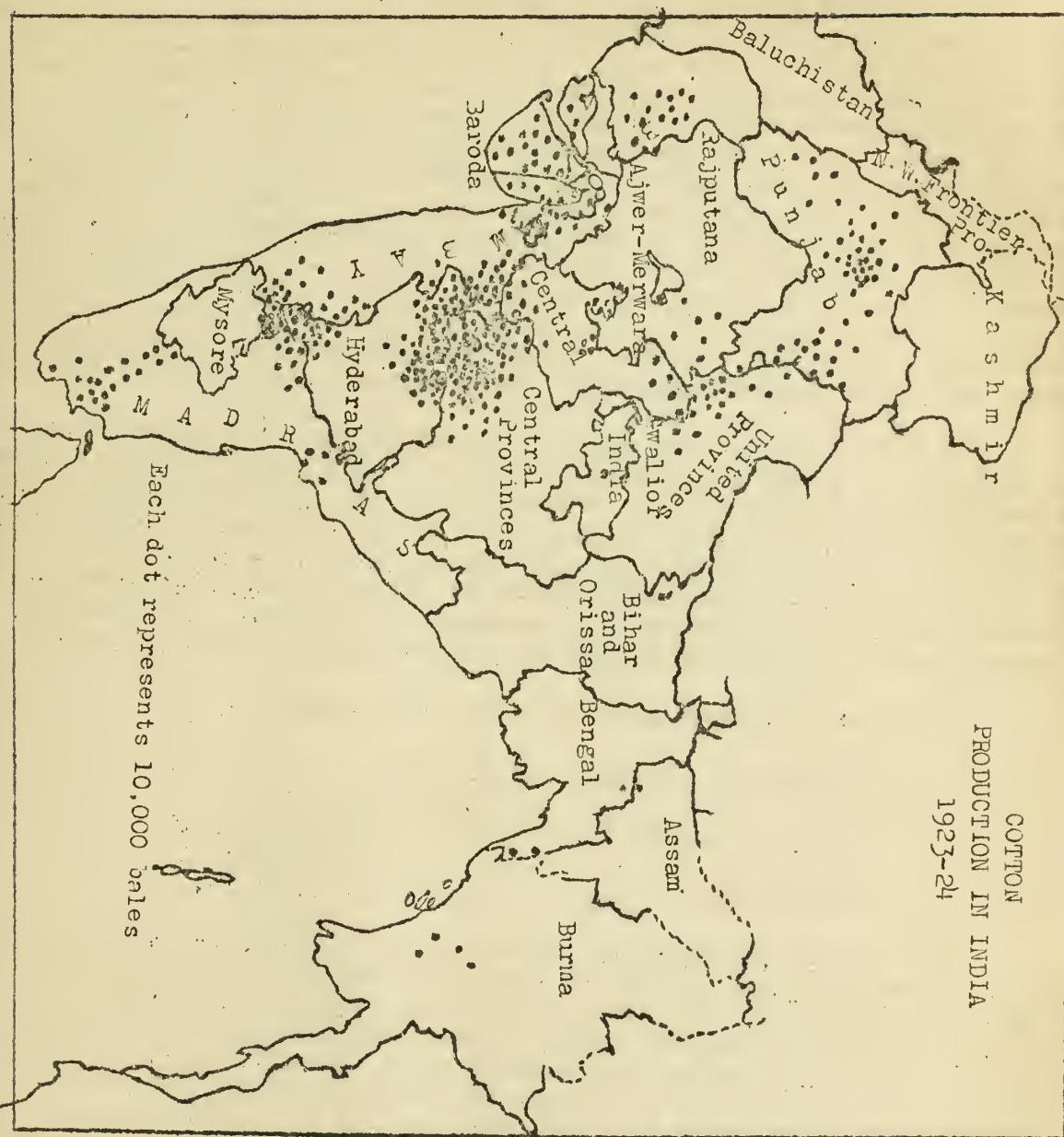
The irrigation projects mentioned above are expected eventually to increase the total cotton area by over twelve million acres, lying in the most important cotton-producing regions of India, in addition to improving the yields in some areas now producing cotton.

*Sources of the above information are as follows: The Near East and India, August 27, 1925, and September 3, 1925. The London Times, Trade and Engineering Supplement, November 21, 1925, August 15, 1925, and The Manchester Guardian Commercial, June 4, 1925.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

COTTON
PRODUCTION IN INDIA
1923-24

Each dot represents 10,000 bales



COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Estimating the Crop

The official estimates of the cotton crop in India, or forecasts, as they are called in the India official publications, are made by multiplying the acreage by the yield per acre, which is obtained by applying the condition estimate to the standard normal output per acre. The condition estimate is the fraction representing the relation of the crop being reported to the normal crop per acre. Cultivators estimate the crop outturn in sixteenths or annas, since 16 annas equal one rupee in the monetary scheme of India. Hence a certain number of annas are taken to represent the normal outturn and for a particular year the outturn is estimated at so many annas higher or lower than the normal. There is no regularity in the standard of Anna notation. The number of annas taken to represent a normal outturn varies between 12 and 16. In some areas, 16 annas denotes a normal crop and in others the same term may mean a bumper crop. In published forecasts, however, 100 has been taken as normal and the estimated outturn is recomputed as a percentage of that crop.

The normal outturn per acre is defined as "the average yield on average soil in a year of average character". This normal outturn does not necessarily correspond with the average figure for a series of years. The figures of normal outturn are mainly based on the results of crop "cutting" experiments. Plots of land of average quality are selected, and the crops on them are "cut" or picked and weighed in the presence of officers of the district staff of the provincial Agricultural Department. The standard outturn based on these experiments are revised about every five years.

Altogether five forecasts are made, as follows:

1st forecast - acreage - August 15
2nd " " - October 15
3rd " acreage & production - December 15
Final " " " - February 15
Supplementary " " - April 15.

The official estimates of Indian cotton in recent years have been generally too low, as shown by the fact that consumption and net exports plus net carryover are more than the official estimates of production. Only in recent years have estimates been complete; for example, in Bombay Presidency prior to 1909-10, estimates were made only for those districts which reported, but since that date estimates for non-reporting districts have been included. It has also been suggested that estimates are too low because of the characteristic pessimism of the Indian cultivators and village officers.

"The original 'anna estimate', on which the seasonal factor is based, is in most cases framed by the patavari (village accountant) or an officer of similar standing. "It is difficult for them to envisage what a normal crop is. The mental image of the normal crop which the patawaris have in mind when estimating crop condition is the crop which they would like to see but which they rarely see. They fail to realize that a normal crop over a great area must have its fair share of crop troubles."^{1/}

^{1/} Crop Reporting in India, R.B.D.N. Ghosh, Director of Statistics, Agricultural Jour. of India, Sept. 1924.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Not only are the official figures usually too low, but it is doubtful whether year-to-year percentage changes represent changes in the actual crop. The bulk of the crop is represented by mill consumption and exports, percentage changes of this series, therefore should generally vary in the same proportion and direction as percentage changes in the actual crop, but official estimates show little correspondence with mill consumption and exports.

Year.	: Excess or : deficit of : mill stocks : over : previous : season a/	: Net : exports	: Mill : Consumption : a/	: Total : accounted : for	: Official : estimates : of : production
	: 1,000 bales : 478 pounds	: 1,000 bales : 478 pounds	: 1,000 bales : 478 pounds	: 1,000 bales : 478 pounds	: 1,000 bales : 478 pounds
1920-21 ..	+ 52	: b/ 1,768	: 1,540	: 3,360	: 3,013
1921-22 ..	+ 32	: b/ 2,563	: 1,936	: 4,531	: 3,753
1922-23 ..	- 138	: b/ 2,854	: 1,884	: 4,600	: 4,247
1923-24 ..	- 12	: c/ 2,803	: 1,728	: 4,519	: 4,320

a/ From International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations. b/ Official source. c/ Comtelburo.

The second (acreage) forecast ranges from 77 per cent to 90-1/2 per cent of the final acreage and averages 84.2 per cent of the final. In spite of this wide and varying margin between the second and final forecasts, however, it is possible from the second forecast to predict the final with a considerable degree of accuracy. A fairly accurate prediction of the final acreage figure can be made four months before it is issued. The correlation between the second and the final is .95, i. e., 90 per cent of the variations in the final estimate are associated with variations in the second estimate. Likewise the final estimate of production can be forecast from the first forecast of production (issued December 15), the correspondence between the two being even closer than for acreage. The first forecast of acreage in the following table does not show a close relationship with the final. For the third forecast production is of course used instead of acreage.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CONT'D.

Official Forecasts of the India Cotton Crop (Dept. of Statistics, India)

Year	Per cent of Final (Feb. 15)				
	First, Acreage	Second, Acreage	Third, Acreage	Third, Production	
1912-13....:	47.5	:	85.0	:	94.0
1913-14....:	50.0	:	84.0	:	97.5
1914-15....:	59.8	:	89.7	:	97.0
1915-16....:	66.0	:	90.5	:	99.0
1916-17....:	58.2	:	85.5	:	100.8
1917-18....:	53.6	:	86.0	:	98.2
1918-19....:	56.7	:	77.0	:	83.0
1919-20....:	57.6	:	81.6	:	98.0
1920-21....:	63.0	:	86.7	:	100.8
1921-22....:	64.8	:	87.2	:	96.7
1922-23....:	59.2	:	82.5	:	95.0
1923-24....:	54.0	:	77.5	:	95.5
1924-25....:	48.2	:	82.4	:	93.6
Average....:		:	84.2	:	88.8

Computed from figures published by the Department of Statistics, India.

Factors affecting the Liverpool price of Indian Cotton.

Taking the annual average price at Liverpool of No. 1 Fine Comra and correlating it with the Liverpool price of Middling American gave a coefficient of .90 for the period 1900-01 to 1923-24, after adjusting for the general price level. In other words, about 80 per cent (the square of the correlation coefficient) of the fluctuations in the annual average price of Indian cotton are accounted for by the factors that influence the fluctuations in American Middling.

This leaves 20 per cent of the changes in Indian price still unaccounted for, and it was found that one-half of these changes were due to the ratio of the total Indian crop to the American crop. The remaining 10 per cent of the variations in the Indian price are probably due in part to the changes in the grade of American cotton (measured by an index of the spread in prices from middling, as constructed by Mr. B. B. Smith of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.)

The correlation between the ratio of the total Indian crop to the American crop with the differences between Indian and American prices gave a coefficient of -.71 (leaving out three seasons which were abnormal); and hence as stated above half the differences between the prices were due to the relationship between supply of Indian and American cotton as represented by official estimates of the outturn of the crops.

The American supply did not seem to have any appreciable effect on the annual Liverpool price of Indian cotton, the correlation being only -.32, but a more detailed analysis of average series for shorter periods of time (monthly or weekly data) is necessary to ascertain the relationship.

COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA, CON'D.

COTTON, RAW: Exports from British India a/, by countries, 1914, 1924-1926.

(Bales of 478 pounds net)

Country to which exported	Year ending March 31			1925-26
	1914	1924	1925	(Six months)
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
Japan.....	1,128,801	1,441,365	1,609,496	746,787
Germany.....	395,531	204,445	141,275	113,593
Belgium.....	265,492	214,506	168,469	107,848
Italy.....	198,830	461,117	405,721	190,142
Austria.....	b/ 175,059	35,137	6,500	1,172
France.....	122,840	145,994	112,136	83,485
United Kingdom.....	90,189	243,003	135,375	110,833
China.....	45,524	225,870	237,693	185,353
Spain.....	39,114	73,226	80,251	25,760
United States.....	--	36,032	27,508	14,358
Other countries.....	28,437	68,126	69,359	44,871
Total.....	2,439,847	3,148,821	2,993,783	1,624,202

Compiled from Accounts Relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British India.

a/ Sea-borne trade only.b/ Austria-Hungary.

FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION

December 21, 1925.

A radical change in the foreign dairy situation during December has put foreign butter in a position to compete in United States markets. Since the end of November, prices in Europe have steadily declined. Since November 13, the official Copenhagen quotation has been more than six cents under 92 score in New York, with the quotation for December 18 showing a spread of 11 cents. During the same period all southern hemisphere butters in London lost from 5 to 7-1/2 cents per pound. Best German butter in Berlin declined 8 cents from December 11 to December 18, according to a cable from W. A. Schoenfeld, American Agricultural Commissioner at Berlin.

British Markets Stagnant

Conditions characterized as stagnant by the trade generally have existed in British markets during most of November and December. The table below illustrates the price situation of the last few weeks. It will be observed that, while the decline has been general for all descriptions, the Copenhagen official quotation is lower than the Danish quotation in London. Danish butter on December 18, 1925, showed a decline of 9.93 cents from last year's price.

FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION, CONT'D.

British markets are receiving large shipments from the Southern hemisphere below those of last year. Shipments afloat on December 11 from Australia and New Zealand were reported by Agricultural Commissioner Foley at 36,000,000 pounds against 22,000,000 pounds on December 12, 1924.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item	: Dec. 18, 1924	: Nov. 27, 1925	: Dec. 11, 1925	: Dec. 18, 1925
New York, 92 score a/	: 45.00	: 50.50	: 50.00	: 47.00
Copenhagen, official quotation a/	: 48.04	: 44.89	: 38.69	: 36.51
Berlin, 1 A quality a/	: b/	: 43.87	: 44.76	: 36.74
London:				
Danish	: 50.86	: 47.14	: 41.79	: 40.93
Dutch, unsalted	: 49.50	: 46.18	: 44.18	: 42.23
New Zealand	: 42.85	: 44.55	: 37.90	: 37.03
New Zealand, unsalted	: 44.31	: 44.98	: 38.54	: 38.11
Australian	: 39.52	: 42.17	: 37.03	: 35.73
Australian, unsalted	: 39.94	: 42.39	: 38.12	: 36.60
Argentine, unsalted	: 36.81	: 36.55	: 33.13	: 31.62
Siberian	: 33.28	: 36.33	: 32.91	: 31.40

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Not reported at that time.

German Imports Show Decline

German butter imports for November, the second month under the new tariff, reached 15,212,000 pounds. Denmark and the Netherlands each contributed about one-third, with the bulk of the remainder attributed to the Baltic States and probably including some from Russia. The November total total was 4,629,000 pounds under October and 9,032,000 pounds below September, the month preceding the new tariff. It is interesting to note that the November imports were made while the Berlin price was still around 43 cents.

The break of German butter prices during December put a new light on the situation in that country. According to Mr. Schoenfeld, Danish and Swedish butter is being offered in Berlin at \$7.15 per firkin under the price of last year. He attributes the decline to greater local production and decreased buying power among the people. It is still doubtful as to just how far these factors will go in influencing the quantities of butter to be imported into Germany this winter.

FOREIGN DAIRY SITUATION, CONT'D.

United States Imports Below Last Year

Imports of butter into the United States for November reached only 110,680 pounds, against 334,902 pounds for November 1924. Canada, as usual, sent the largest quantity, but only about 1/3 of the amount sent in November 1924. New Zealand also showed a heavy decline. Denmark, while exporting only a small quantity to the United States, shows less variation than any other source. The decline in European butter prices has not yet been reflected in increased receipts of foreign butter at United States ports.

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THE RUSSIAN GRAIN SITUATION

The losses from harvest rains in Russia were not so great as at first reported, according to a recent statement of the Russian Information Bureau, quoting information from the Soviet Central Statistical Bureau published in Economic Life (Moscow) on December 3. The revised estimates of the crops followed by comparisons of production in 1924 are: wheat 648 million bushels against 382 million; rye, 792 against 679; barley 271 million against 175; oats, 663 against 509; corn, 147 against 94.

Soviet grain exports up to the end of November are reported as the equivalent of 1,481,000 short tons which is 361,000 short tons more than the shipments for the same period last year. This figure is considerably larger than the commercial estimates of Russian exports, which would amount to only about 1,000,000 short tons. Russian Black Sea shipments from August 1 to November 30, are estimated in bushels as wheat 11,200,000, rye 3,400,000, barley 19,300,000, corn 200,000, oats 600,000. Oilseeds and oil cake, however, may be included in the Soviet export figure, and these may account for much if not all of the difference between the Russian estimate of grain exports and the commercial estimates.

The failure of the Russian grain export program is explained by Economic Life as follows:

Several factors have contributed towards delaying grain exports. A somewhat over-zealous campaign by some of the competing purchasing agencies at the opening of the season led the peasant to believe that he would gain by holding his grain for a few months. In many districts the goods shortage, which is now steadily being remedied, contributed to this tendency, for the peasant likes to sell his grain in immediate terms of new farm implements and house-hold goods. Another important factor, hitherto somewhat underestimated, was the increased consumption of the peasant himself. His standard of living has advanced greatly. With a good harvest, he is eating much more of his own wheat. The demand for white bread in the cities has also increased greatly.

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HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: Indices of foreign supplies, demand and price

Country and Item	Unit	Oct.		Nov.		Oct.		Nov.	
		1909-13		1909-13		1924		1925	
		Average	Average	Average	Average	1924	1925	1925	1925
<u>United Kingdom:</u>									
<u>Production -</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Fat pigs at representative English markets..	: Thousands	:	:	:	:	54	59	45	:
Pigs bought for curing in Ireland.....	" : a/ 132	a/ 132	:	:	100	92	87	:	:
Supplies of Brit. & Irish pork at London Central Markets.....	: Thousand pounds	:	:	:	4,272	2,354	2,081	:	:
<u>Trade -</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Imports -</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ham and bacon.....	" : 47,726	46,436	:	83,683	76,462	71,872	:	:	:
Lard.....	" : 13,410	13,277	:	21,569	16,671	19,654	:	:	:
<u>Exports -</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Bacon, hams & shoulders from U.S. to U. K.	" : 18,471	21,248	:	25,386	22,097	:	:	:	:
Lard from U. S. to U. K.	" : 9,688	12,436	:	16,731	16,571	:	:	:	:
<u>Stocks -</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hams, bacon & shoulders Liverpool end of month	: Thousand boxes	:	:	9	6	3	:	:	:
Lard, refined, Liverpool, end of month....	: Thousand pounds	:	:	6,238	9,197	7,457	:	:	:
<u>Prices at Liverpool -</u>	: Dollars per	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Wiltshire sides (Amer.) 100 lbs. :	:	b/ 19.89	c/ 23.89	:	24.06	:	:	:	:
Wiltshire sides (Can.) :	" : 14.87	14.02	:	21.02	26.26	25.15	:	:	:
Wiltshire sides (Dan.) :	" : 15.50	14.80	:	23.69	29.13	27.69	:	:	:
Lard, Prime Steam western.....	" : 12.50	12.50	:	17.23	18.06	17.60	:	:	:
<u>Denmark:</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Production -</u>		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Pigs killed in export slaughter houses.....	: Thousands	a/ 240	a/ 206	333	:	:	:	:	:
<u>Trade -</u>	: Thousand	d/	d/	:	:	:	:	:	:
Exports of bacon.....	: pounds	24,929	23,960	37,153	35,526	:	:	:	:

a/ 1911-1914 average.

b/ First three weeks.

c/ Last two weeks.

d/ 1913.

Continued -

HOGS AND PORK PRODUCTS: INDICES OF FOREIGN SUPPLIES, DEMAND AND PRICE,
CONTINUED

Country and Item	Unit	Oct.	Nov.	Nov.	Oct.	Nov.
		1909-13	1909-13	Average	1924	1925
<u>Germany:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Receipt of hogs at 14 cities.....	: Thousands	325	312	212	226	215
Slaughter of hogs at 36 centers.....	" : a/	379: a/	368	235	283	272
<u>Trade -</u>						
<u>Imports -</u>	: Thousand					
Bacon.....	: pounds	282	255	4,029	2,425	882
Lard.....	"	18,871	17,550	17,734	21,385: e/	5,291
<u>Exports -</u>						
Bacon to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands.....						
from U. S. b/.....	"	926	777	1,834	1,350	
Lard to Germany, Belgium & Netherlands.....						
from U. S.	"	14,892	14,316	15,166	8,791	
<u>Prices -</u>	: Dollars per					
Lard, Hamburg.....	: 100 lbs			17.34	18.83	18.33
Margarine, Berlin....	"			13.29	13.94	13.94
Hogs, live weight, Berlin.....	"	12.27	12.05	16.56	18.83	19.33
Potatoes, feeding, Berlin.....	"	.31	.31	.47	.30: c/	.30
Barley, feeding, Leipzig.....	"	1.70	1.68	2.46	2.01: c/	1.97
<u>United States:</u>						
<u>Production -</u>						
Inspected slaughter....	: Thousands	2,421	3,016	4,641	3,314	3,646
<u>Trade -</u>						
Exports of bacon, hams and shoulders.....	: Thousand pounds	25,161	26,438	35,430	30,706	31,693
Exports of lard.....	"	33,825	34,986	49,120	44,745	39,979
<u>Stocks -</u>						
Lard in cold storage end of month.....	: d/	d/			e/	
	"	46,838	39,131	35,713	37,256	33,311
<u>Prices -</u>	: Dollars per					
Hogs, Chicago.....	: 100 lbs. r	7.93	7.48	8.97	11.31	11.28
Lard, prime steam, Chicago	"	11.20	10.92	16.68	18.75	18.50

a/ 1913.

b/ Includes Cumberland sides.

c/ First three weeks.

d/ 1919-1923 average.

e/ Preliminary.

AUSTRALIAN WOOL ALLOCATIONS LAST HALF OF 1925-26

The quantity of wool to be sold at the various wool selling centers in Australia during the last half of the 1925-26 season were determined upon at a joint meeting of the National Council of Wool Selling Brokers of Australia and the Australian Wool Growers' Council held on October 29, 1925, according to a report from Consul Norman L. Anderson at Melbourne. At this same meeting the original November and December allocations as reported on page 707 of Foreign Crops and Markets for November 16 were increased by 10 per cent.

The allocations for the last half of the season proved for the complete realization of the balance of the Australian clip, approximately 1,378,000 bales from January 4 to July 30, 1926.

The quantities of wool to be offered at the various wool selling centers during the last half of the year will be as follows:

	Sydney	Victoria	Western Australia	Brisbane	Adelaide	Tasmania
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
January	110,000	74,000	15,000	---	25,000	20,000
February	110,000	89,000	15,000	47,000	30,000	10,000
March	120,000	89,000	15,000	47,000	30,000	---
April	63,000	89,000	10,000	47,000	25,000	---
May	99,000	---	---	47,000	---	---
June	58,000	---	---	47,000	---	---
July	---	---	---	47,000	---	---

a/ Brisbane sales dates are: February 2, March 2, April 13, May 11, June 8 and July 16, according to R. L. Rankin, American Consul at New Castle, N.S.W.

GOOD HEMP CROP IN SOUTH ITALY

The 85,000 acres planted to hemp this season in southern Italy will produce about 70,000,000 pounds of fiber against 60,000,000 pounds for the same area last year, according to a cable received in the Department of Agriculture from Consul Dominian at Naples. This confirms earlier reports to the same effect from that source. No data are available as yet for northern Italy. The next crop may be smaller as the result of higher wheat prices.

Indications are that a larger proportion of the crop than usual will be of inferior quality. Prices during November declined by about 1 to 1-1/2 cents per pound. The market is described as being generally inactive, with French and German demand weak. Italian demand is normal. Slightly greater activity is expected after January 1. Total exports for November amounted to 16,213,000 pounds of which 886,000 were sent to the United States.

LONDON: Supplies at London Central Markets eleven months
January - November 1924 and 1925

	1924		1925
	Short tons		Short tons
BEEF AND VEAL:			
Argentina and Uruguay.....	204,646		189,567
Britain and Ireland.....	46,278		36,233
New Zealand and Australia.....	8,334		14,670
Others.....	12,780		19,454
Total.....	272,038		259,924
MUTTON AND LAMB:			
New Zealand and Australia.....	82,799		71,574
Argentina.....	26,638		28,368
Britain and Ireland.....	23,757		26,508
Others.....	6,179		6,935
Total.....	139,373		133,385
PORK:			
Netherlands.....	26,136		33,385
Britain and Ireland.....	18,543		12,522
Canada and United States.....	3,995		3,212
Others.....	464		327
Total.....	49,138		49,446

Report of London Central Market December 1, 1925.

BUTTER: Prices in London, Copenhagen and New York
(By Weekly Cable)

Market and Item.	December 18, 1925	December 24, 1925	December 18, 1924
New York, 92 score a/	47.00	49.00	45.00
Copenhagen, official quotation a/	36.51	34.13	48.04
Berlin, 1 a. quality a/	36.74	b/	b/
London:			
Danish.....	40.93	37.46	50.86
Dutch, unsalted.....	42.23	39.84	49.50
New Zealand.....	37.03	35.72	42.85
New Zealand, unsalted.....	38.11	36.59	44.31
Australian.....	35.73	34.20	39.94
Australian, unsalted.....	36.60	39.64	39.94
Argentine, unsalted.....	30.75 - 32.49	36.19 - 37.44	30.31 - 31.61
Siberian.....	30.32 - 32.49	31.20 - 35.36	29.44 - 32.45

Quotations converted at exchange of the day. a/ Thursday price. b/ Note received.

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